VOL. XXXVIII-NEW SERIES VOL. VIII.

Poetry.

BLOSSOMS AND FRUIT.

A commit sight indeed it is to see A world of blossams on an apple tree; Yet far more comely would this tree appear. If all its dainty blossoms apples were: But how much more might one upon it see; If each should hang there, till it ripe should at most of all in beauty 'twent' abound, If every one should there be truly mund.

But we, alas! do commonly beheld blooms full space, if mornings be too cold; They too which hang till they young apples are, By blatting winds and vermin take despair. Stores that do hang till almost ripe, we see By blasting winds are shaken from the tree-So that, of many, only some there be That grow and thrive to full maturity.

This tree a perfect emblem is of those Which do the garden of the Lord compose; Its blasted blooms are motions unto good, Which chill affections nipped in the soft bud. Those little apples, which yet blasted are, Show some good purposes, no good fruit bear. Those spoiled by vernin are to let us see How good attempts by bad thoughts ruined be. Those which the winds blow down while they are

Thew good works have by trials spoiled been. Those that abide, while ripe upon the tree, Show that in a good man some ripe fruit will be. lichold, O how abortive some fruits are,

Which at the first most promising appear; The freet, the wind, the werm, with time, doth

There flow from such appearances works but few. [John Bunyan.

A SOUTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE BETHEL FIGHT.

We find in the Rome (Georgia) Courier, copy of which of June 21st has reached us, the following account of the Bethel battle the explanation (and undoubtedly the true ene) of the small loss on the rebel side, that troops. Each side expended most of their ammunition on the boughs of the trees. The encampment was a parallel formation,

the corners of the fortifications lying nearly due East and West, North and South, and was protect d by embankments thrown up on four sides, the strongest of which was on the combenst side, which commanded the was well for ified. To the defence of this Randelph, and four companies of the N. C. Regiment on the northwest side, the remainder of the N. C. Regiment were stationed from East to West. On the south side and separated with good feeling. was a ravine thirty feet deep, and very After the Convention had by one vote clared in the inaugural address.

enemy from their gun in the road, and replied to by Capt. Brown's Battery in the field. The action then became general, and the deafening roar of the guns was all that could be heard for an hour—our shot taking good effect, that of the other side not having hit a single man or gun, all being aimed too high, doing great damage among the boughs been discovered; the men of the first platoon | have an informal ballot. shots had good effect, seven of the Zonaves falling, two killed and the remainder wounded, as we ascertained afterwards by finding the bodies of the dead. We immediately the first fire all the hesitancy and trepidation and one of the N. C. regiment men.

During the engagement the howitzer gun his so doing. in the field was accidentally disabled by the u, in order to get into our rear, and several cannon were ordered to the road, through apported by the commands of Col. Stewart and Capt. Montague ; but they did not make asition in the trenches, and prepared to desend the ravine and the road to the south and west of our fortifications.

12 o'clock, and was the most severe of all late Montreal some five or six years ago, by a few the day's work. Our guns commenced again and after exchanging shots for 15 or 20 min. young men, who used to go to Caughnawaga to utes, the enemy formed in column 1,000 | join with the Indians of that place in their sports, strong, and under command of a brave look- where ther learned the above game. At that time ing general, well mounted, advanced over there was but one Club formed; but now there are, no sense a matter of self-defense on the part the use of the means necessary to their and in time the Union threw off their old the road, over the bridge, and up to the em-bankments, on the south east. Every man The game is played with a looked on with breathless interest, as the charge was a brilliant one. As soon as they were in good range, our battery opened, and the first fire struck the head of the advancing column, and crashed through from rank to rank. They attempted to mount the chosen of eleven on each side. The game then themselves, by resisting so much, should pro- to go to pieces lest that one be violated? Even embankment, but our infantry rose and they were repulsed with great loss, and so disconsfitted that they retired with a dealth and be desired to keep the garrison in the fort, and broken, if the Government should be overmovement down the road. The Colonel commanding in this charge was seen to reel in his saddle. The battery again exchanged shots, and the action closed with 6 men

wounded on our side. the enemy retreating with all speed toward

Hampton. As they pursued them they scattered like sheep, and the wounded and dying fell on every side of the road. It was a pitlable sight, and as our men came back they were picked up and carried on litters to our

camp and cared for. The battle was now over-having commenced at 94 A. M., and continued till 1 P. M. One of the wounded of the enemy said he would tell the truth before he died, and say 4,500 were engaged on the part of the federal tro ps, and 500 held in reserve, and the dead and wounded were 200; while on our part there were only 1,200 men, and at no time were there more than 800 engaged.

BURLINGTON: FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1861.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The official report of the Republican Chittenden County Convention, which met at Essex Junction on the 3d instant, gives all necessary information as to the organization and official acts of the body. A few words on natters in connection will not be amiss. Besides the delegates, there was a fair at-

endance of lookers-on and outsiders. The fine rain of the two previous days, the mild air of the day itself, and the excellent dinner provided by Mr. Tyler, were circumstances promotive of good feeling among all present. The general understanding was, that all the county officers elected last year were to be renominated, that the present by one of the rebel soldiers engaged in it. It | State Senators (Messrs. Woodward and is interesting to note that the writer gives | Begener) were also to be renominated, and that in fact there was only one nomination has been given for the small loss on our side, about which there would be any doubtviz firing too high on the part of the opposing | namely, that of State Senator, in place of Hon, Asauel Peck, elected last year, but subsequently transferred to the Bench of the Supreme Court. There was therefore very little to create any uneasiness, and there would have been nothing at all had it not been for the notion of a few that it would be road, the bridge and the field, though which | a good thing to step aside from the usual troops must pass coming from Hampton, and course, and to nominate some member of the and intervention from f reign powers. position, a howitzer battery of three guns, Democratic party to fill the vacant Senatorunder the esimmand of Major George W. ship. This opinion did not, however, awaken any contentious spirit, and the Convention went through with its business pleasantly,

marshy. This position was defended by a unanimously renominated all those now in The position majority of professed Union men. Almost One of the greatest perplexities of the Gav-

on the column in the road and did considerable damage; this was replied to by the enemy from their gun in the road, and re-

good effect, that of the other side not having On the whole, considering that the Conof the trees. Col. Stewart's command were nine officers to be nominated, and for other placed fifty yards on the right of Capt. good and obvious reasons, the notion of that to so abandon that position, under the among them to the insurrectionists, which Brown's battery, to serve as a protection to them, and we soon saw the approach of a company of Zonaves of a New York regiment advancing under cover of some houses strongly; and after a while spent without by many it would be construed as a part of the external blockade. It would do for the disment advancing under cover of some houses strongly; and after a while spent without and a large orchard to the right of the field. | much progress towards a vote on the que-The Virginia Life Guard were ordered to vise and about them as our position had not

rose, and taking deliberate aim, fired; the | The vote being taken, the committee rose and reported to the Convention that Hon G. F. EDMUNDS had a majority of all the votes east. The ballot in Convention in- might be reinforced. This last would be a Recurring to the action of the Government, drow upon us the fite of the Zonaves and creased Mr. Edmunds' vote to about three one piece of cannon; but our men were un- to one for all others, and his nomination was

every man felt a ger to give them a salute.

There was a costation of firing for five minutes, when our guns commenced again, and a natural and rapid firing was kept up for one boar more, our guns working beautifully, and doing great damage. The short of the enemy wounded three ci our bowitzer, and one of the N. C. regiment men.

decided wish to have no use made of it what-the officer commanding the Sabine of government whose leading obtents to the regular army and navy. These measures, whether strictly legal or not, were ventured upon some quasi armistics of the late Administration, and of the existence of which the popular decided wish to have no use made of it what-the officer commanding to the regular army and navy. These measures, whether strictly legal or not, were ventured upon, onder what appeared to be a popular denand and a fair istration, and of the existence of which the popular denand and a public necessity. This she leading object of the troops had been transfered from the Brooklyn, acting upon some quasi armistics of the late Administration, and of the existence of which the popular denand and a public necessity. The substitute of the condition of men; to the regular army and navy. These measures, whether strictly legal or not, were ventured upon, onder what appeared to be a popular denand and a public necessity. The short time arm of the substitute of the internal stration, and of the existence of which the popular denand and a fair that thus officer commanding to the regular army and navy. These measures, whether strictly legal or not, were ventures, whether strictly legal or not, were ventured and the union shall be perpetual is most couching to the regular army and navy. These measures are strictly legal or not, were ventures, who the regular army and navy. These measures are strictly legal or not, were ventures of the late Administration, and of the existence of men; to the calcing the strictles of the late Administration, and of the existence of men; to the calcing the strictles of the late

or calculated and had to be hauled into the woods and abundoned and Col. Stewart's command was conferred to close in upon the fortifications, and defend the interior of our camp as we moved off. A regiment of information of the upon the fortification by a great major to file up the road to the south of our rear, and severalized to get into our rear, and severalized to the south of our position, in order to get into our rear, and severalized to the south of our rear and the total white in the touch hole, and had to be hauled into the woods and discretion to the Senate will be the contest between the Government of the people cases, according to the source in the proper cases, according to the political sense of the source that the political sense of the source that the political sense of the source that the political sense of the source into proper cases, according to the latter in proper cases, according to the source in the proper cases, according to the source into proper cases, according to the source in the proper cases, according to the contest the political sense of the source in the proper cases, according to the contest the proper cases, according to the contest the proper cases, accor

which they must pass. The cannon were LA CROSSE .- A correspondent thus deseribes this pastime, a match game of which solved to notify the Governor of South Caro- the country has been called to the proposition ance thereof to be her supreme law. the country has been called to the proposition and the co holding our Cinb, of Montreal, at the Fair Ground, in

La C osse is an Indian Game-a favorite pastime This attack was made a few minutes after of all young Montrealers. It was first introduced

The game is played with a ball and crooked sticks, interwoven with deer-hide, making a net in which the ball can be caught. Having planted four flags (two of red and two of blue) at a distance of perhaps 125 yards apart, two sides are fitted that they retired with a double quick | course, striving to keep their opponents from driving the ball through their flags.

players. It consists almos) entirely of running and It was now one o'clock, and the enemy dodging. It is a very simple game, requiring very showing no disposition to commence again. little time to learn it; although it requires a great the dragoons were ordered out, and found deal of practice to become skillful in it. deal of practice to become skillful in it. A MEMBER OF A LACROSSE CLUB

OF REPRESENTATIVES : Having been convened on an extraordinary occasion, as authorized by the Constitution, equal in quality to the best of its own. Is there in all republies this inherent and fested throughout the world. been seized to be used against the Government. Accumulations of public revenue lying within them had been seized for the same object. The navy was scattered to distant seas, leaving but a very small part of it within the immediate reach of Government. Officers of the Federal army had resigned in great numbers; and of those resigning a large propor-

Simultaneously and in connection with all this, the purpose to sever the Federal Union was openly avowed. In accordance with this purpose an ordinance had been the Government service. Of course the sc
seem ready to devote the whole. A debt of retained it, by toeir own construction of ours that he had no moral right to shrink, all this, the purpose to sever the Federal National Union. A formula for instituting

tion had taken up arms against the Govern-

preservation

of the Administration in the case, to the quite an impassable one, for under the guise mere matter of getting the garrison safely of neutrality, it would be to tie the hands of out of the fort. It was believed, however, the Union men and freely pass supplies from it voluntary policy; that at home it would unionists that which of all things they most discourage the friends of the Union; em- | desire; feed them well; give them disunion, boiden its adversaries, and go far to ensure without a struggle of their own. It recogto the latter a recognition abroad; that, in nizes no fidelity to the Constitution, no oblifact, it would be our national destruction gation to maintain the Union, and while very consummated. This could not be allowed. many who have layored it, are doubtless Starvation was not yet upon the garrison, | loyal citizens, it is, nevertheless, very injuriand ere it could be reached Fort Prekens ous in effect.

be made to provision the fort, and if the at that the laws be faithfully executed, should and thus have no other legal status. If successfully resisted the traitorous efforts of tempt should not be resisted there would be not himself violate them. Of course, some they break from this they can only do so pedition. It is thus seen that the assault allowed finally to fail of execution, even and in fact, called them States originally. upon and reduction of Fort Sumter was in had it been perfectly clear that by Some dependent colonies made the Union, of the assailants. They well knew that execution, some single law made, in dependence for them, and made them States the garrison in the fort could by no possibi- such extreme tenderness of the citizen's such as they are. Not one of them ever had giving of bread to the few brave and hungry | to a very limited extent be violated? To state men of the garrison, was all that, on that the question more directly; Are all laws but occasion, would be attempted, unless they one to go unexecuted, and is the Government not to assail them, but merely to maintain | thrown, when it was believed that disregardvisible possession, and thus to preserve the ing the single law would tend to preserve it? Union from actual and immediate dissolu- But it was not believed that this question

stood; and having said to them in the Inau-gural Address, you can have no conflict safety does require it. It was decided that whatever concerns the whole should be conwithout being yours lves the aggressors, he | we have a case of rebellion, and that the | fined to the whole Government; while what | suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to took pains not only to keep this declaration | public safety does require the qualified sus | ever only concerns the State should be left | say that it will be his purpose, then as ever, good, but also to keep the case so far from in-genious sophistry that the world should not was authorized to be made. Now it is of original principle about it. Whether and that he will probably have no different misunderstand it. By the affair at Fort | missted that Congress, and not the Executive, | the National Constitution in defining | understanding of the powers and duties of your attention is not called to any ordinary | Sumter with its surrounding circumstances | is vested with this power. But the Consti | boundaries between the two has applied the | the Federal Government relative to the rights subjects of legislation. At the beginning of this point was reached. Then, and thereby tution itself is silent as to who is to exercise it; principle with exact accuracy is not to be of the States and the People, under the Conthe Presidential term four months ago, the forestions of the Federal Government were conflict of arms, without a gun in sight or dangerous emergency, it cannot be believed fining without question. What is now gural Address. He desires to preserve the found to be generally suspended within the several States of Sauth Carolina, Georgia, the few in the fort sent to that harbor years that the framers of the instrument intended combatted is the position that several states of Sauth Carolina, Georgia, the few in the fort sent to that harbor years danger should run its Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida. before for their own protection, and still course till Congress should be called together, and peaceful.

It is not contraded that there is any express the right to claim this of their Governpartment Within these States, all forts, was lawful. In this act, discarding all else, vented, as was intended in this case, by the law for it, and nothing should ever be in ment, and we have no right to refuse arsenals, dockyards, custom hous s, and the they have forced upon the country the dis- rebellion. No more extended argument is ferred as law which leads to unjuster absurd ornegieet it. It is not perceived that in like, including moveable and stationary pro- tinct issue-immediate dissolution or blood, now offered, as an opinion at some length consequences. The Nation purchased with giving it there is any coercion, any perty in and about them, had been s ized, and this issue embraces more than the fate will probably be prescuted by the Attorney money the countries out of which several of conquest, any subjugation, in any just

preparations; and especially Fort Sumter any preterse, break up their government and States are now everywhere practically re- the whole? A part of the present Nawas nearly surrounded by well pro- thus practically put an end to Free Govern- spected by Foreign Powers, and a general tional debt was contracted to pay old debts Executive found the duty of employing the jected hostile batteries with guns ment on the earth, It forces us to ask : sympathy with the country is mani- for Texas. Is it just that she shall leave and | war power in the defense of the Government,

into the Union. Unquestionably the States

ernment, excepting only Forts Pi kons Taylor whole family of man, the question whether a lation on the subject, and if so, what, is sub | they shall go off without leave, or vided, and all the States have accepted the and Jeffers monanc near the Fiorida coast, and Constitutional Republic or Democracy, a mitted entirely to the better judgment of refunding? The Nation paid very provision, that the United States shall guar-Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor, South Carolina. The forts thus seized Same People, can or can not main The forts thus seized Summent of the People by the Carolina. The forts thus seized Same People, can or can not main The forts thus seized Summent of the People by the Carolina. The forts thus seized Summent of the People by the Carolina or can not main Summer in the aggregate, I muty to every State a republican form of government of the People by the Carolina or can not main Summer in the aggregate, I muty to every State a republican form of government of the People by the Carolina or can not main Summer in the aggregate, I muty to every State a republican form of government has believe nearly \$100,000,000, to relieve example of this Government has believe nearly \$100,000,000, to relieve example of the Summer in the aggregate, I muty to every State a republican form of government has believe nearly \$100,000,000, to relieve example of this Government has believe nearly \$100,000,000, to relieve example of this Government has believe nearly \$100,000,000, to relieve example of the same of the contract had been put in improved condition, new thin its territorial integrity against its been so extraordinary and so long continued Florida of the aboriginal tribes. Is it just of the Union, having done so it may also ones had been built, and armed forces had been built, and armed forces had been organized and were organized Federal Government in and near those States, always upon the pretences made in this case some concern, he is now happy to say that with the rest. Is it just either that creditors obligatory the indispensable means to it are were either besieged or menaced by warlike or on any other pretense or arbitrarily without the sovereignty and rights of the United shall go unpaid, or the remaining States pay also lawful and obligatory.

was arobe butty for copy, and try
lattery does obting me, marine butty for copy, and try
lattery does obting me, marine butty for copy, and try
lattery does obting me, marine butty for copy, and the copy of the

fied the public good would be promoted by his so doing.

Mr. Edmunds is a legislater of tried abilimar exhaustion of provisions in the latter of the considered and the latter of tried abilimar exhaustion of provisions in the latter of tried abilimar exhaustion of provisions and tried abilimar exhaust and tried abilimar exhaust and about the sovereignty of the Sta stances. The strongest anticipated case for This authority has purposely been exercised | character on coming into the Union, by is due to those officers who remain true, desusing it was now presented, and it was resolved to send it forward as had been intended. In this contingency it was also re-

those whose commands but an hour before no attempt to throw in men, arms or ammu-consideration was given to the questions of against law and by revolution. The Union, they obeyed as absolute law. This is the no attempt to throw in iner, arms or aminu-nition, without further notice, or in case power and propriety before this matter was and not the States separately, procured their patriotic instinct of plain people. They can propose the matter was and not the States separately, procured their patriotic instinct of plain people. They can propose the matter was and not the States separately, procured their patriotic instinct of plain people. They can propose the matter was and not the States separately, procured their patriotic instinct of plain people. of an attack upon the fort. This notice was acted upon. The whole of the laws which | independence and liberty by conquest or by | understand without an argument that the accordingly given, whereupen the fort was attacked, and being resisted, and failing of execution in the accomplishment of the great ends above referred to, whatever independence and liberty it has.—

The Union gave each of them destruction of the Government which was ing difficulties, and are giving aid to the accomplishment of the great ends above referred to, whatever independence and liberty it has.—

The Union gave each of them destruction of the Government which was ing difficulties, and are giving aid to the accomplishment of the great ends above referred to, whatever independence and liberty it has.—

The Union gave each of them destruction of the great ends above referred to, whatever independence and liberty it has.—

The Union gave each of them destruction of the great ends above referred to, whatever independence and liberty it has.—

The Union gave each of them destruction of the great ends above referred to, whatever independence and liberty it has.—

The Union gave each of them destruction of the great ends above referred to, whatever independence and liberty it has.—

The Union gave each of them destruction of the great ends above referred to, which was plicated to the accomplishment of the great ends above referred to, and we rejoice to great them as brothers and coawaiting the arrival of the provisioning ex- nearly one-third of the States. Must they be The Union is older than any of the States, them. Of course, it is rather exciting. A game may last longer or shorter, according to the skill of the last longer or shorter, according to the skill of the discussion and the ballot box, for the final law was violated. The provision of the Governmental powers; and certainly ing men that what they can not take by an adjustment; and they assailed and reduced Constitution that the writ of habeas corpus a power to destroy the Government election, neither can they take by war—the fort for precisely the reverseobject, to drive shall not be suspended except in cases of itself had never been known as a govern-teaching all the folly of being the beginners

uration, gave no troops to the cause of the came out of that struggle, and the money shall find it the easiest way of settling

length they have brought many good men sciences, professions, and whatever is useful to a willingness to take up arms against the or elegant, known in the whole world; and Government, the day after some assemblages of men have enacted a farcical pretence of not be selected. President, Cabinet, and Con Jeru taking their State out of the Union, who could have been brought to no such thing the day before. This sophism derives much, perhaps the whole, of its currency from the perhaps the whole, of its currency from the the army of our late friends, now adversaries the whole. permaps the whole, of its currency from the assumption that there is some omnipotent and sacred supremacy pertaining to each State of our Federal Union. Our States have neither more nor less power than that there is some omnipotent in this contest. But it is so much the better reason why the Government which has constant the ferred such benefits on both them and us, should not be broken up. Whoever, in any should not be broken up. reserved to them in the Union by the Consti- | section, proposes to abandon such a Govern- | son , E D Mason ; H A Hodges ; Safford | ation, not one of them ever having been a ment, would do well to consider in defer- Colby; P K Gleed; E B Andrews. State out of the Union. The original ones ence to what principle it is that he does it, passed into the Union even before they cast off what better he is likely to get in its stead, Walter A weed; C P Williams. their British colonial dependence, and the and whether the substitute will give or be new ones came into the Union directly from | intented to give so much of good to the | Wright. condition of dependence, excepting people. There are some foreshadowings on this subject. Our adversaries have adopted HA Rogers; Franklin Woodworth; M E And even Texas, in its temperary inde- a declaration of Independence, from which, Hapgood; A L Lane. pendence, was never designated a State,- | unlike the good old one penned by Jefferson, | The new ones only took the designation of they omit the words "All men are created ward; Amos Hobart; Alney Stone; G C Charles Fifth's comet, it has been supposed, State on coming into the Union, while that equal. Why? They have adopted a tem- Jackson; Warren Gibbs; P A Boothe; from former calculations, might be looked clear indication of policy, and would characteristic of the country to accept the evacuation of Fort Sumbrass as a military neces ing this, a proclamation was issued for closdisorted, and between every fire of the dastarity stow they rose by file and fired. Nearly every time a man was felled. Our great satisfaction of the people generally effective. The entire force of both sides then easily and to the men unactstomed to such sights the section, and to the men unactstomed to such sights the section, and to the men unactstomed to such sights the section, and to the men unactstomed to such sights the section, and to the men unactstomed to such sights the section, and to the men unactstomed to such sights the section, and to the men unactstomed to such sights the section, and to the men unactstomed to such sights the section, and to the men unactstomed to such sights the section and to the men unactstomed to such sights the section and to the men unactstomed to such sights the section and to the men unactstomed to such sights the section and to the men unactstomed to such sights the section and to the men unactstomed to such sights the such sights t proposed to use his name, that it was his one week before the fall of Sumter. The volunteers to serve for three years, unless news itself was that the officer commanding sooner discharged, and also large additions all of the original thirteen States in the ar-

ness of the common soldiers and sailers. To

Our Popular Government has often been called an experiment. Two points in it our people have settied; the successful establishment, and the successful administration of it. One still remains-its successful mainlity commit aggression upon them. They liberty that practically it relieves a State constitution independent of the tenance against a formidable internal attempt knew, for they were expressly notified, that the more of the guilty than the innocent, Union. Of course it is not forgotten that all the new States formed their constitutions | strate to the world that those who can fairly before they entered the Union, nevertheless carry on an election, can also suppress a redependent upon and preparatory to coming | bellion; that ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets, and that when have the powers and the rights reserved to | ballots have fairly and constitutionally decidthem in and by the National Constitution. ed, there can be no successful ap-But among these surely are not included all peal, back to bullets; that there conceivable powers, however mischievous or can be no successful appeal, except destructive, but at most only such as were to ballots themselves at succeeding elections.

out the visible authority of the Federal Union and thus force it to immediate dissolution. That was their object, the Executive well under-

made it. Loyal citizens everywhere have and were held in open hostility to this Gov- of these United States. It presents to the General. Whether there shall be any legis- these States were formed. Is it just that sense of these terms. The Constitution pro-

It was with the deepest regret that the equal in quality to the best of its own. Is there in all republics this inherent and fested throughout the world.

and outnumbering the latter, p rhaps, ten and outnumbering the latter, p rhaps, ten fatal weakness? Must the Government of the Secretaries of War. State may second, so may another; and when this duty or surrender the existence of the control of the second points of the se to one. A disproportionate share of Federal muskets and rifles had somehow found their way into those States, and had was left but to call out the war power of the and all the Departments will stand ready to when we borrowed their money? If we now no Popular Government can long survive Government, and so to resist the force em- supply omissions, or to communicate new recognize this doctrine by allowing the sece- the precedent that those who carry the elecployed for its destruction, by force for its facts considered important for you to know. ders to go in peace, it is difficult to see what tion can only save the Government from It is now recommended that you give the | we can do if others choose to go, or to extort | immediate destruction, by giving up the The call was made, and the response of the country was most gratifying, surpassing in and decisive one—that you place in the main. The seceders insist that our Constiunanimity and spirit the most sanguine ex- control of the Government at least 400,000 tution admits of secession. They have as servants, can safely reverse their own delibepectations, yet none of the States commonly men, and \$400,000,000. That number of sumed to make a National Constitution of rate decision. As a private crizen the called Slave Sintes, except Delaware, gave men is about one tenth of those of proper their own, in which, of necessity, they have | Executive could not have consented a regiment through the regular State organization. A few regiments have been orall are willing to engage, and the sum of sion, as they insist that it exists in ours. If they much less could be, in betrayal of so adopted in each of these States declaring the States declaring the States respectively to be separated from the had been joined about the time of the image. In full National Union. A formula for instituting a combined government of these states had been promulgated, and this illegal organization, some of them being been promulgated, and this illegal organization in the character of the Confederate States, we already inveking recognition aid, and there is the condition of things and been promulgated and silenced. The points to be an intervention from 1 reign powers.

Finding this condition of things and been intervention from 1 reign powers.

Finding this condition of things and been intervention from 1 reign powers as its Virginia and silenced. The such as the most important. A consummation of such an attempt to destroy the Federal Union, a choice of means to that cold became indepensible. This consummation of such an attempt to destroy the Federal Union was in session at the consummation and was declared in the imaginary and according to your views and setting to what it was then than does the population. Surely each man has as strong a motive new to preserve our liberties as each ad them to establish them. A right result at this time will be worth more to the such as time the surface of the Confederate of the Confederate and the consummation of such an attempt to destroy the Federal Union was in session at the construction of the call of Virginia when Fort Sumter fell.

To this body the people and chosen a large majority of professed Union men. Almost view of his great responsibility, he has so

A Il Loveland ; A J Crane ; Geo L Wil- the time when the drawing was made should e

Jericho .- L F Wilbur ; Wm H Whiteomb; C M Spaulding; H C Nash; Truman B the appearance here was much as describe. Barney; Orley Thompson; E H Lane; Mr. Bond. The light at 10 P.M. was remarks-Milton .- T D Pearl ; O Wilkins , A N

St. George.-Henry Lawrence; Smith

Underfull .- Z. W Church; Geo French; Its change of position among the stars, from

Westford .- J H Richardson ; J H Wood-

Griffin : John W. Wright ; C.A.L. Sprague;

Hox. Geo. F. EDNENDS, of Burlington. offered the following resolutions for the con-

lican principles, and while we see in the progress of events the strongest proof of their truth and the necessity for their triumph, we do recognize in the present extreme crisis in our country's existence the primary necessity of preserving our gov-erament and the constitution in unimpaired vigor ous disorders and complaints of the liver, we are Resolved. That we see in the present struggle

government, we haif the practical triumph of the great principles in which we believe, and the restoration of the government to the beneficent purposes designed by its founders. Resolved. That we heartily approve the pream

Resolved, That we behold with pride and satiswhich our fellow citizens who have bitherto been and we rejoice to greet them as brothers and co-workers in the battle.

Adjourned until 2 P. M. Mr. H. P. Hickok, of Burlington, moved the appointment of a Committee on resolutions to whom the resolutions of Mr.

Edmunds and such others as might be offered, be refered. Mr. Shaw, of Burlington, moves as an amendment to Mr. Hickok's motion that the resolutions of Mr, Edmunds be adopted.

The motion was so amended and the resolutions adopted.

On motion of Mr. Wilbur, of Jericho, the Convention adjourned until 1.30 P. M. AFTERNOON. The Convention re-assembled at 1.30 P.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the County officers were re-nominated by acclamation, viz:

Senators: J. H. WOODWARD, of Westford. ELMER BEECHER, of Hinesburgh,

Asns'ant Judges: L. N. WILLIAMS, of Essex.

E H. WHEELER, of Charlotte. Judge at Probate : ROSWELL B FAY, of Williams,

JEREMIAH FRENCH, of Curlington Sheriff: N. B. FLANAGAN, of Burlington.

High Bailiff ! B. S. BLODGETT, of Jericha. On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS the Convention resolved itself into a Committee of the whole for the purpose of considering the question of filling the vacancy on the

torial ticket; and Ms. Platt, of Colet at was called to the chair. On the rising of the committee, the man reported that an informal been taken for Sepator, in pain of Je .:

Whole number of votes Necessary to a choice, Geo. F. Edmunds. I. B. Bowdish. Henry Gill Calvin Bladgett. Daniel Roberts. Henry B. Stacy, The Convention then proceeded to a mal ballot for Senator, with the indomin-

Whole number of votes 103. Necessary Go. F. Edmunds.

Calvin Blodgett, I. B. Bowdish. Henry Gillett, Ms. EDMUNDS, having received a majority

of the votes cast, was declared the nomin On motion of Ma. II. Loomis, of Burling-

ton, the nomination was made unanimous On motion of Mr. Nichols, of Essex, the former County Committee were re-appointed County Committee for the year ensuing. SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, of the Committee, declining to serve, his declination was accepted and Mr. G.H. Bigglow was appointed in mil place, making the County Committee, for the year ensuing : E. H. LANE, of Jerieho.

Amos Hobart, of Westford, Geo. H. Breelow, of Burlington. MR. LANE, of Jericho, moved that the rule providing for holding County Conventions previous to July 4th, in each year, be rescinded; lost. On motion, the Convention adjourned sine

J. H. WOODWARD, Pres.

Geo. H. Bigelow. Secretaries.

THE COMET. - The good people of this vici-

noted.

So far as discernable to the natural of blybright, the tail of the comet sweepingae minished—the tail not appearing half as evening it was still more reduced. Evidently the comet is hastening away from the sun.

evening to evening is v ry great. The comet of 1556, commonly called for about this time-say within two or three years, more or less, of this date. And at

he ran naked through the thoroughfares of ancient Syracuse on his discovery of a great philosophical principle. At the dawn of the present century the world was similarly startled by the announcment that the stomach and blood were the two great empires of disease, and science has since endorsed it with her signature. Coupled with the above fact. Dr. Holloway stated that he had also discovered two preparations, Pills and Ointment, which exercised a powerful influence over all dishealthy condition of the stomach, or the depraved state of the blood, so that the mischievous consequences resulting from the free use of mercury must be obvious to every man of common sense Dr. Holloway emphatically asserts that calomel is not only unnecessary, but highly pernicious in liver complaint, and disorders of the liver generally, and facts bear him out in this assertion He confidently points to the thousands of certifi-cates in his possession attesting the cures effected by his Pills and Contment, which contain not a particle of mercury. Dropsy generally arises from improper action of the liver, and it is to that Resolved. That we hearthly approve the Conven-ble and resolution adopted by the State Conven-tion at Montpelier on the 26th of June, and will tion at Montpelier on the 26th of June, and will treatment of this disease. The combined use of treatment of this disease. The combined use of the Pills and Ointment is marvellously efficacions by their means the inflammation of the liver is reduced, the biliary secretions corrected, the stomach cleaned and the bowels regulated. The action of the Pills on the blood, bile and liver is speedy, searching and active, effectually eradicating every vestige of disease from the system whatever form it may assume. This fact is so well established, that these medicines are admitted into countries whereho other proprietary medicines are allowed to be sold. France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Spain, and even programity. Prussis, Austria, Spain, and even proscriptive China, sanction their unrestricted sale throughout their respective deminions, in fact there is no country in which they are not to be found, a convincing proof that the whole civilized world pro-claim without a dissentient voice the extraordinary virtues of these two marvellous medicines,-

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.-We are obliged to the Secretary of the Senate for a copy of the printed Journal of the Senate for the October Session of 1860, and also for the Extra Session , April 1861.

GREAT FIRE IN EAST BOSTON. A terrible fire occurred yesterday in East Boston, by which 100 dwellings, with docks, mills, marine railway, an immense amount of lumber, and four vessels were destroyed.